SENATOR HANNA'S SUGGESTION.

prise and gives to labor its highest reward.

These and the Richards resolutions were both framed and submitted by the men "close to the candidate," and it must have been in controversy over them that "the editor placed his strong political friendships in peril," if, indeed, any such thing eccurred at all.

But, however that may be, it will be observed that the "revised edition" differed but very little from the original, and that the real objections had not been obviated, from which it follows that the "close friends" were not "overcome," and that "the editor placed his political friendships in peril" without avail instead of successfully.

movement to promote the restoration of silver by international agreement, in ail of which we understand
a meeting is to be held to-morrow, under Your Lordship's
presidency. We believe that the free coinage of both
gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed
ratio would secure to mankind the blessings of a sufficient volume of metallic money, and, what is hardly
less important, would secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations. (Signed).
John Sherman, William B. Allison, D. W. Voorhees, H.
C. Ledge, G. F. Hoar, N. W. Aldrieb, D. B. Hill, E.
Murphy, C. S. Brice, O. H. Platt, A. P. Gorman, W.
P. Frye, C. K. Davis, S. M. Cullom, J. M. Cary.

Governor Chency of New-Hampshire submitted the following:

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme or measure which threatens to debase our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but only to such extent and under such regulations as will enable us to maintain our present standard of values and the parity of all our money. We are emphatically opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver unlers by international agreement.

Mr. Moore, member of the committee from Oregon, offered this, which I think had been adopted by the Oregon Republican State Conven-tion:

The Republican party has always been the advocate of honest money; it points with pride to its financial record during the greenback movement. It was opposed to greenback inflation then, it is opposed to sliver inflation now. We believe that every dollar issued by the Government should have the same purchasing power as every other dollar. We are, therefore, in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and, except through international agreement, we are opposed to the free or unlimited coinage of silver.

Colonel L. P. Tarlton, a delegate from Kentucky, offered the following:

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, or at any other ratio, un-less by international agreement with the other great commercial nations; and, therefore, we demand that the existing gold standard of value be maintained, believing that the industrial interests of our people require that all exchanges in trade and the wages of labor

Senator Chandler offered the following section of

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through in lation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in lation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power to every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism to the coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Approved November 1, 1802.

General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, offered

General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, offered the following:

We are emphatic in our demands for sound money on the gold standard of value; we favor the use of both silver and paper money, but to such extent only and un-der such legislation as will surely maintain them at a parity with gold; and we are opposed to the free, unlim-ited and independent coinage of silver.

George William Bellou sent the following telegram from New-York:

June 14, 1896.

Governor Foraker, Republican Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

At a conference here to-day it was resolved to send you the following for money plank: "That the money of our country should be sustained and perpetuated upon as sound a basis as the money of the other great commercial nations, and until such time as we can secure the conjugation of those nations, or sufficient of them, to establish and uphold the free colnage of silver at 16 to 1 or upon any reasonable basis, the existing gold standard should be firmly maintained, so that at all times the interchangeable value of every dollar issued by our Government, whether it he gold, silver or paper, shall be equal, and with surplus revenues provided for the Governequal, and with surplus revenues provided for the Governequal, and with surplus revenues provided for the Governequal, and with surplus revenues provided coursely.

Hon, Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts, c nan of the House Committee on Banking and ency, suggested the following:

These and the Richards resolutions were both framed and submitted by the men "close to the candidate," and it must have been in controversy over them that "the editor placed his strong political friendships in peril," if, indeed, any such thing occurred at all.

But, however that may be, it will be observed that the "revised edition" differed but very little from the original, and that the real objections had not been obviated, from which it follows that the "close friends" were not "overcome," and that "the editor placed his political friendships in peril," without avail instead of successfully.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

In addition to the foregoing, as I have already said, many resolutions and suggestions on this subject were sent to the committee. As a sample of them, and to show what the general sentiment was, I quote only a very few.

General Grosvenor submitted, the following the content of the present gold standard; and they will support only that party which in the platform declare itself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; and they will support only that party which in the platform declare itself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; and they will support only that party which in the platform declare itself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; and they will support only that party which in the platform declare itself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; and they will be a submit the following the Counter of the underly guestion. The Chairman Republican National Convention. The time underly guest you to submit the following the countering the underlyinged respectfully request you to submit the following the countering the committee on Resolutions of your honders give the committee on Resolutions of your honders gold the C

Regarding it as in effect an equivalent I also offered the following:

with the use of silver, to the full extent that its parity can be maintained with gold.

And so I might give scores of other contributions all to the same effect, but I have quoted enough, and they sufficiently represent the different sections of the country, to show that all wisdom with respect to this matter was not confined to one lone man in Chicago; but that there was, on the contrary, a common trend of overwhelming sentiment in favor of an unequivocal declaration against free coinage of silver and in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard. When at one time during the deliberations of the committee it was reported that a stremuous effort would be made to omit the use of the word "gold" and declare only for a maintenance of the "existing standard," Mr. Lauterbach, of New-York, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, both announced that if the committee should take such action they would make a minority report and carry the fight into the convention. Others made similar declarations, but I remember these two particularly because of their earnestness and the weight their declarations carried. It was not necessary for them, however, to make such a declaration because there was never at any time trouble on this point so far as the committee or sub-committee was concerned. This was early shown by the result of a poll of the committee with respect to this question published in the Chicago papers immediately after the committee was appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

This is the Committee on Resolutions as elected by the States. The list shows how they stand on the currency question as far as it could be secured.

Alabama—H. V. Cashin, existing standard.

Arkansas—John McClure, gold.

California—Allen B. Lemman, 16 to 1 free coinage.

Colorado—Senator Teller, 16 to 1 free coinage.

Coincetteut—Samuel Fersender, existing gold standard.

Delaware—J. E. Addicks, gold.

Florida—J. W. Archibeld. gold.

Georgia—Not sattled. Existing standard.

Idaho—Prederick T. Du Bolee, 16 to 1 free coinage,

Illinois—R. W. Patterson, existing gold standard.

Indiana—General Lew Wallace, gold.

Iowa—John H. Gear.

Kansas—C. A. Swinson,

Kentucky—Leslie Coombs, gold.

Louisiana—H. C. Warmouth, sound money.

Maine—Amos L. Allen, gold.

Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, existing gold stand
ard.

Michigan—Mark S. Brewer, sound money.

rd, Michigan Mark S. Brewer, sound money. Michigan Mark S. Brewer, sound money. Minnerota Ex-Governor William R. Merriam, gold, Mississippi Weeley (rayton. Missouri F. G. Niedringhaus, sound money. Montana—Charles Hartman, free coinage.

The Gorham Company

SILVERSMITHS,

Beg to announce that they have completed their

preparations for

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Special Stock of New Wares

is now ready and will be maintained complete

throughout the season. The Engraving and Ship-

ping Departments have been carefully organized

with a view to meet all possible demands, while

the addition of five automobile wagons to the

delivery equipment will insure prompt deliveries.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

Broadway and 19th St.—23 Maiden Lane.

on Charles S. Moore, gold.
sylvania - Society Darlington, gold.
le Island-- Welter A. Read, gold.
1 Carolita-- C. M. Wilder, present standard. Rhode Island—Walter A. Read, gold.
South Carolita—C. M. Wilder, present of South Dakota—Gold.
Tennessee—Not settled. Sound money.
Texas—Not settled. Gold.
Utah—F. J. Cannon, free silver,
Vermont—Dr. H. D. Haton, gold.
Virginia—J. D. Brady, sound money.
Westington—A. F. Burleigh, gold.
Wysonsins—B. M. Lafoliette, gold.
Wysoming—B. F. Fowler, silver.

TERRITORIES.

w Mexico-John S. Clark, ----Oklahoma— Indian Territory—J. P. Grady, gold. District of Columbia—Not settled. Gold. Alaska—Not settled. Gold.

Alaska—Not settled. Gold.

The first action of the committee was to appoint a sub-committee of nine members, of which the chairman should be ex officio one and the chairman for the purpose of framing a first draft of a platform, to which sub-committee all resolutions offered should be referred. This sub-committee consisted of Senator Lodge, Senator Teller, Governor Merriam, of Minnesota; Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut; Governor Warmouth, of Louislana; Mr. Lauterbach, of New-York; Mr. Burleigh, of Washigton; Mr. Patterson, of Illinois, and the chairman. All resolutions and communications to which I have referred were submitted to it when the money question was reached for consideration. Senator Teller offered the following as a substitute for all of them:

The Republican party favors the use of both gold and sliver as equal standard money, and piedges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coltage of gold and sliver at our mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of sliver to one of gold.

THE FINAL TOUCHES.

THE FINAL TOUCHES.

After giving consideration to all that was offered, and after hearing all that Senator Teller desired to say in support of his proposition, the sub-committee rejected Senator Teller's proposition and a number of substitutes that he offered by a vote of eight to one, and decided not to accept, in totidem verbis, anything that nad been placed before it, but to use, as far as it could, the Richards-Hanna resolutions because of their origin, making them more concise, however, and supplementing what was thus adopted by a more explicit statement with respect to the gold standard and omitting the declaration that the tariff was "paramount." Various members of the committee prepared drafts intended to meet this purpose. Out of the whole of them they finally evolved and adopted the following:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money.

revolved and adopted the following:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money, it caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1870; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unaiterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain the violably the obligations of the United States, and all our the standard of the most enlightened nations of the world.

ONLY A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE,

ONLY A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE.

The subject was attracting general attention, and at such a time, with respect to such a subject, all intelligent and informed men will have views and are likely to formulate them, especially when called upon to take important action with regard thereto. The great silver debate in the Senate that preceded the convention of 1896 had set the whole country to thinking and talking. The daily discussions of the newspapers were educating the people, and it was everywhere felt by the masses as well as among the leaders, that the platform of 1896 must contain a more explicit declaration against free silver, and in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, than the Republican party had therefore made; and therefore when the committee met at St. Louis it was found that there was practically no differences as to the language that should be employed. The work of the committee was but a work of phraseology more than anything else, and because there was such a variety of phrases and statements presented, and so many members of the committee to agree, the work was less perfectly done as a work of phraseology or rhetoric than it probably would have been done had any one of the members of the committee been allowed without interference or help.

But, however that may be, it must be manifest that either Mr. Kohlsant wrote the Richards-

to prepare the plank on his own responsibility and without interference or help.

But, however that may be, it must be manifest that either Mr. Kohlsant wrote the Richards-Hanna resolutions, which were adopted only in part, and that part not very important, and which did not explicitly enough declare for a maintenance of the existing gold standard to satisfy the committee, or else he must have written, in the name of somebody else, that part of the plank that was adopted which was not taken from the Richards-Hanna resolutions. Every member of the sub-committee knows he did not do and could not have done anything of the kind, for that part of the plank was framed, to the personal knowledge of each member of the sub-committee, by the sub-committee itself from what had been submitted to it by others, and from what all its members knew was required to meet public sentiment, and was only what all, except Senator Teller, were anxious to say and would have said had they acted solely upon their own judgment, without the help of outside advice or suggestion.

It is to be hoped that the claims of Mr. Kohlsaat to greatness and the gratitude of his countrymen rest upon something more substantial than the story that he was the author of the gold plank of the Republican platform of 1886, and it is especially to be hoped that his acquiescence, not to say compilicity, in the cisim that has been made for him in this regard is not to be taken as a measure of the virtues of that truly remarkable man.

PASSENGERS THREATEN EMPLOYES.

BLOCKADE ON A BROOKLYN ELEVATED LINE

NEARLY CAUSES SERIOUS TROUBLE.

The breaking of a driving rod of an engine on the Brooklyn Union elevated road caused a serious blockade at midnight on the lower section of the line. The accident occurred to a Ridgewood train at Myrtle-ave, and Adams-st., at the curve at that

At the time hundreds of persons were on their way from Manhattan to their homes. When they reached the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, they hastened to board an elevated train, but they found that the trains that had left the Bridge were stalled between the Adams-st. station and the Bridge. As there was allm prospect of getting home until early this morning, they became indignant, and some of them threatened to inflict bodily injury to the employes of the railroad.

The belated passengers were particularly angry at not being told that the road was blockaded before dropping their tickets in the box. According to a report the employes would not tell them what caused the blockade, and this greatly incensed them. It is said that at one time it looked as though the employes of the road at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge would be roughly handled by about five hundred persons, who were waiting for a train to get to their destinations.

MARIE BURROUGHS'S MARRIAGE PUT OF. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—The marriage of Miss Marie Burroughs (Lillie Lee Arrington) to Dr. Albert E. Sternes, of this city, which was to have taken place on December 6 in New-York, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the serious illness of Miss Borroughs. Typhoid fever is feared. and Dr. Sterne was telegraphed for Friday. He is in New-York now. The engagement was announced

SALE OF HARPERS' "ROUND TABLE." Chicago, Dec. 3.-William C. Hunter, of Oak Chicago suburb, has bought Harpers' "Round Table" from Harper & Bros., and combine it with the juvenile periodical he has been publishing for several years, known as "The Star." The consideration was \$5,000, and some of the property of the Harpers' "Round Table" will be moved to the Oak Park office. The paper will be known as "The Star."

RESCUED CREWS BROUGHT TO PORT. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 3 (Special).—The crews of the Peruvian bark Liberta, abandoned off Cape

Cook, after a fearful experience, and the schooner Sera, burned at sea in a gale, arrived here to-day. Both vessels had valuable cargoes. MAN FOUND DEAD ON A BOILER.

The engineer of the steam tug Watkins, of Haverstraw, on Friday night found on top of the boiler the dead body of Thomas Gallagher, a young man

It is supposed that Gallagher had crawled in on the boiler through a small window and laid down to sleep. When steam was again got up the heat

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899. NEGRO EDUCATION.

> GENERAL T. J. MORGAN'S VIEWS AS TO WHAT IT SHOULD INCLUDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: I read with special interest your editorial of November 26 on "The Future of the American Negro." I want to thank you heartily for giving so much space to this most important question. I do not yield to any one in my admiration for the character and work of Booker T. Washington: he is worthy of all the good things that you say of him; and I sincerely hope that the meeting soon to be held in this city, to be presided over by ex-President Cleveland, may not only deepen and extend public interest in Mr. Washington's work at Tuskegee, but that it may result in a substantial addition to his endowment fund. I sympathize fully with Mr. Washington's idea of the importance of industrial training for the negroes, although I might differ with him, perhaps, as to the best method of reaching this

result. I should lay less stress than he does

upon the trade school, and should give greater

emphasis to the higher grade of industrial training proper, such as is now furnished in Pratt Institute and other similar institutions

I wish, however, to ask especial attention to the second paragraph in your editorial, where you speak of the "great mistake" made by the friends of the negroes after emancipation in the character of education provided for them. The great society whose executive officer I am has been engaged in this work since 1862, in establishing and maintaining schools for the education of the negroes. It has at present under its sole management institutions of a high order at Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Atlanta, Nashville, Jackson and Marshall, Tex., and is aiding in the support of numerous other schools throughout the South. The chief aim in all the schools established and maintained by practical and helpful. It has enrolled a great been engaged in acquiring the elements of an to read, to write and to spell; they have acquired some knowledge of arithmetic, of geography, and of English composition; multitudes of them have never got beyond this rudimentary such discipline of mind and such accumulation of knowledge as would prepare them for the ordinary duties of life. Certainly no one could ask that less than this rudimentary English education should be imparted to those who are to be American citizens.

who have gone out from these schools live exshiftless or the criminal classes. In all of the schools, also, there has been more or less of industrial training; all the young women have formance of school chores-care of the school neatness and order. At Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., the first president, the late Dr. Tupper, had his students make and burn the brick and put up buildings for school use; at nurse training school, where young women rethe sick. The young women from this institu industrial plant where thorough instruction is given in the use of tools for both wood and iron

These are given simply as illustrations of the fact that this society has ever had in mind, from the beginning, the desirability of indus-

It ought to be borne in mind, however, by the friends of the negro that there is another side to this matter of education which must not be overlooked. All the common schools for the and it is, hence, of the highest importance that there should be a body of men and women especially trained for the work of teaching. The schools of this society have, therefore, laid special stress upon normal fastruction, and have sent out into the public schools of the South multitudes of teachers specially trained for their work. I submit that this is just as important for the progress of the negroes as the education of farmers, carpenters and blacksmiths.

The normal department of Spelman Seminary, in Atlanta, Ga., is now recognized to be one of the best of its kind in the South, and, although young in years, its graduates are in great demand and fill important positions in the public school service.

As is well known, the negroes are peculiarly As is well known, the negroes are peculiarly a religious people, which is evidenced by the fact that there are to-day more than 1,500,000 enrolled in the membership of Baptist churches alone. These have thousands of church organizations. It is universally the case that negro churches have negro pastors; it is also true that the negro pastor has an almost unlimited influence over his people. He is to them what the New-England pastor was to his flock a hundred years ago. "Like priest, like people." hundred years ago. "Like priest, like people."
The question of furnishing to these thousands of churches a ministry capable of instructing of churches a ministry capable of instructing and leading them in the ways of righteousness is one of great urgency. It will be conceded, I think, by every thoughtful man that the kind of training which is needed to prepare a man for success as a pastor does not necessarily include instruction in blacksmithing, shoemaking or whitewashing, but it does require that he shall be so trained by the common English branches, by the study of the English Bible, by history, that he shall be able to think with clearness and to express his thoughts intelligently, orderly and impressively.

clearness and to express his thoughts intelligently, orderly and impressively.

It is well known that the negroes prefer negro physicians. In order to meet this demand medical schools have been established with a course of study running through four years, as a means for preparing them for successful work as medical practitioners; along with this are schools of pharmacy. In connection with Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., the Medical Department, taught exclusively by Southern white men, and the School of Pharmacy have rendered immense service to the negro race by sending out year by year a body of intelligent, well trained physicians and pharmacists. It will be conceded that the kind of training to fit a man for success as a physician or a dispenser of drugs does not necessarily include a knowledge of any of the mechanical trades.

of drugs does not necessary include a knowledge of any of the mechanical trades.

The negroes are a musical people, and no system of education devised for them is complete which omits making provision for their training in vocal and instrumental music—not merely as in vocal and instrumental music—not merely as an accomplishment, but as a means of culture and a source of unending delight. To a people in poverty as the negroes are, and with limited resources, music affords a cheap and ready source of happiness.

The negroes are showing some aptitude for literary work; they maintain their own newspapers, some of which are edited with considerable vigor. Paul Laurence Dunbar has shown by his poems and stories that there are among

by his poems and stories that there are among them possibilities of literary work of a high order. It seems to me, therefore, that it is unfortu-

It seems to me, therefore, that it is unfortunate for The Tribune to give currency to a one-sided view of the education of the negroes by laying what seems to me undue stress upon industrial trianing or trade school work.

Let me say in conclusion that during the Civil War I commanded more than five thousand negro soldiers, and that ever since the close of the war I have been an earnest student of the negro problem. During the last seven years as the executive officer of this society. I have been led to study the problem at short range, and I give it as my deliberate judgment that at the present time there is no question that ought to appeal to the public more strongly than that of the Proper education of the negroes of the South. Much is being done for them, but vastly less than ought to be done. It seems to me that the rich men of the North are losing a great opportunity of placing their money where it will accomplish so much not only for the uplifting of the million negro. American citizens, but for the improvement of the economical, political, social and religious status of the entire South. of Haverstraw, who had been missing since Mon-

too many places philanthropists have tried to raise the negroes to the top notch of culture regardless of the intermediate steps. Of course, the negro needs teachers, and preachers and Those who help him to secure good ones are doing a splendid work. But the mass of the race stand most in need of industrial training to enable them to live comfortably and secure the respect of their white neighbors and educate their children better than themselves, Therefore we lay stress on industrial education as a foundation work, not because we undervalue other education, but because the industrial education has not had its fair share of at-

"PACKING GOODS FOR EXPORT." A FAILING TO BE OVERCOME BY MANUFACTURERS

'Exporter" is absolutely true in every particular and to some of us who have lived in the Far South the indifference of exporters to their own interests ing, but the wretched appearance of the goods

themselves. Compared with the products of Mor-

flattering to an American, and goods marked "ex-port" are especially to be avoided, the suspicion couldn't sell, the exporter shipped off his unsalable stock, and afterward could not understand why American food products did not sell in the South. The preserved meats, etc., of foreign pack, in the first place, are perfection and inclosed in a light or engraved description, which is a work of art; the case is generally provided with a key which easily removes a band of light metal soldered with very or some household service-perhaps a pudding dish I choose this for the reason that, being in the South the subject or object of much discussion, I determined to try the case myself. The first step was to procure it. This was accomplished by the payment of 60 cents, Colombian silver; the next, to

as to Tasmania and New-Zealand, of the imme-diate establishment of such a service. Perhaps if The Tribune would speak it might be brought about SUBSCRIBER. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 16, 1899.

Sir: The editorial article in The Tribune of No-

vember 20 entitled "False and True Christian Unity" says, anent the pamphlet recently published by the Rev. Mr. Crapsey, entitled "The Disappointment of Jesus," that it "will doubtless attract wide attention." And well it may attract attention, because it is timely, suggestive and siguiticant. If this pamphlet had been put forth by a Moderate or a Broad Churchman in all probability that magazine of sweetness and light "Church Defence" would put him in the pillery with other heretics like Bishop Potter and Dr. Briggs. But the Rev. Mr. Crapsey is classed as an ultra High Churchman, and the body of liberal opinion in the Church, which is compelled to speak with a muf-fled voice, will be able to gain a hearing through

that in an infinite universe truth must have infinite sides, hence there can be no "closed questions" in any branch of human inquiry; that the creed of the blacks in the South are now taught by negroes, Church is in continual process of enlargement and elaboration; that at best it can be only a tentative attempt to define mysteries which are beyond adequate definition. Councils and synods are products of the ecclesiastical "machine," necessary in one way just as a "machine" is necessary to every organization; but the monstrous assumption that gatherings of ecclesiastics, whose decisions have oftentimes been dictated by force, gained by basest intrigue, or been the outcome of party passion; assemblies which have been torn by faction and been the scenes of violence and murder-I say, the

assemblies which have been torn by faction and been the scenes of violence and murder—I say, the monstrous assumption that the majority vote of these councils and synods should forever "close" certain questions concerning the operation of the infinite mind and the relations of God to man is something that in this age we may dismiss with a smile or a shrue, remembering, perhaps, some such words as these, spoken by Professor Huxley: "Extinguished theologies lie about the cradle of every science, as the strangled snakes beside that of Hercules."

But unfortunately the ecclesiastical "machine," wherever it has had the power, has tried with pains and penalties to enforce ecclesiastical regularity. Spain is the most perfect specimen of its work. In that country by a sort of natural selection all men of original thought were eliminated from the population, and we see the result in ignorance, superstition and national decay. The Church in the modern world with all her services to civilization has to bear the evil heritage of the past. "The workingmen reverence Christ and hate the Church." This is unfortunately a true description of the attitude of multitudes of every class in France and outside of France.

The mental attitude evinced by Mr. Crapsey's pamphlet is a hopeful sign for those who wish to see Christianity defined in terms of service rather than in terms of ancient metaphysical controversies. A hopeful sign for those who believe that the Church, as the conserver of the highest ideals and the noblest aspirations, and Christian ministers who are the senarated teachers of One "Who is the image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature," have a mighty and glorious work to do in the new century whose crimson dawn is already staining the East.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899.

NOVEL TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION.

NOVEL TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of your article of the 16th inst. regarding the proposed railroad tunnel under the East River, permit me to say, although the assertion may excite derision, that I have invented a way of constructing tunnels for use under rivers in which the bottom is anything but rock by which half a dozen of those alds to intercourse can be opened between the water divided boroughs of New-York for half the cost of one suspension bridge, and within one-tenth of the time that will be required to put up the overhead structure. The plan of tunnel which I propose is one con

structed of steel and concrete; and the particularly novel feature of it is that it will be nearly all put together on shore, and without either the risk to life or expense that accompany the common methods of tunnel construction. The point where it is to cross the river having been determined, the work will begin by establishing a bed across the river on which the tunnel will rest. This will be effected by a ploughlike instrument to be drawn back and forth from one shore to the other by wire ropes operated by steam engines on shore When the surface of the bottom has been levelled by the plough-or, if necessary, by dredging-a steel tube the diameter of the outside of the tun nel is to be drawn across the river under water,

Millions of dollars ought speedily to be put into Southern schools for the benefit of the negroes. T. J. MORGAN.

Corresponding Secretary American Baptist
Home Mission Society.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1809.

[General Morgan misapprehends our view of negro education. We have the greatest respect for the institutions he mentions as doing such for the institutions he mentions as doing such excellent work. Nevertheless, it is true that in excellent work. Nevertheless, it is true that in excellent work. Nevertheless, it is true that in

HIGHER FORMS OF FARMING. THE MOVEMENT TO GIVE PRACTICAL TEACHING

AND ITS BENEFICENT POSSIBILITIES Sir: The article in to-day's Tribune "To Teach

important philanthropic movements of the day. The names of the distinguished men and women who form the committee for establishing a horticultural school to include many branches of practical farming are proof of my assertion. To make the deserted farms of New-England, now going to waste, blossom into fertility and beauty; to teach the starving masses, that now burden our cities with enormous taxes, how to become self-supporting, independent citizens, living in comfort and owning their own homes and farms; to lessen the over crowding of cities and thereby lessen crime and poverty, are subjects worthy the best efforts of some of New-York's ablest citizens, whose names in the committee are a guarantee to the success of this most timely movement.

I have spent ten summers in close touch with some of the farmers in Vermont. I have learned all their reasons for saying that "farming in the East does not now pay" and I have answered them in an article in "The New Era" for October, which some of the most intelligent and successful farmers of the State say is "true as the Gospel." Soon after

some of the most intelligent and successful farmers of the State say is "true as the Gospel." Soon after mine was published there came out in "The Review of Reviews" two excellent articles on the same subject. I believe it is the cure for overcrowding in our large cities, for lessening poverty and crime, for the prevention of Socialism, bostle to our Government, and the spirit of American independence. With all my heart I wish and pray for its success.

G. HUTCHINSON SMYTH. East Orange, N. J., Nov. 24, 1899.

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probably awoke him, but he was unable to get out before he was overcome.